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Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1960

Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

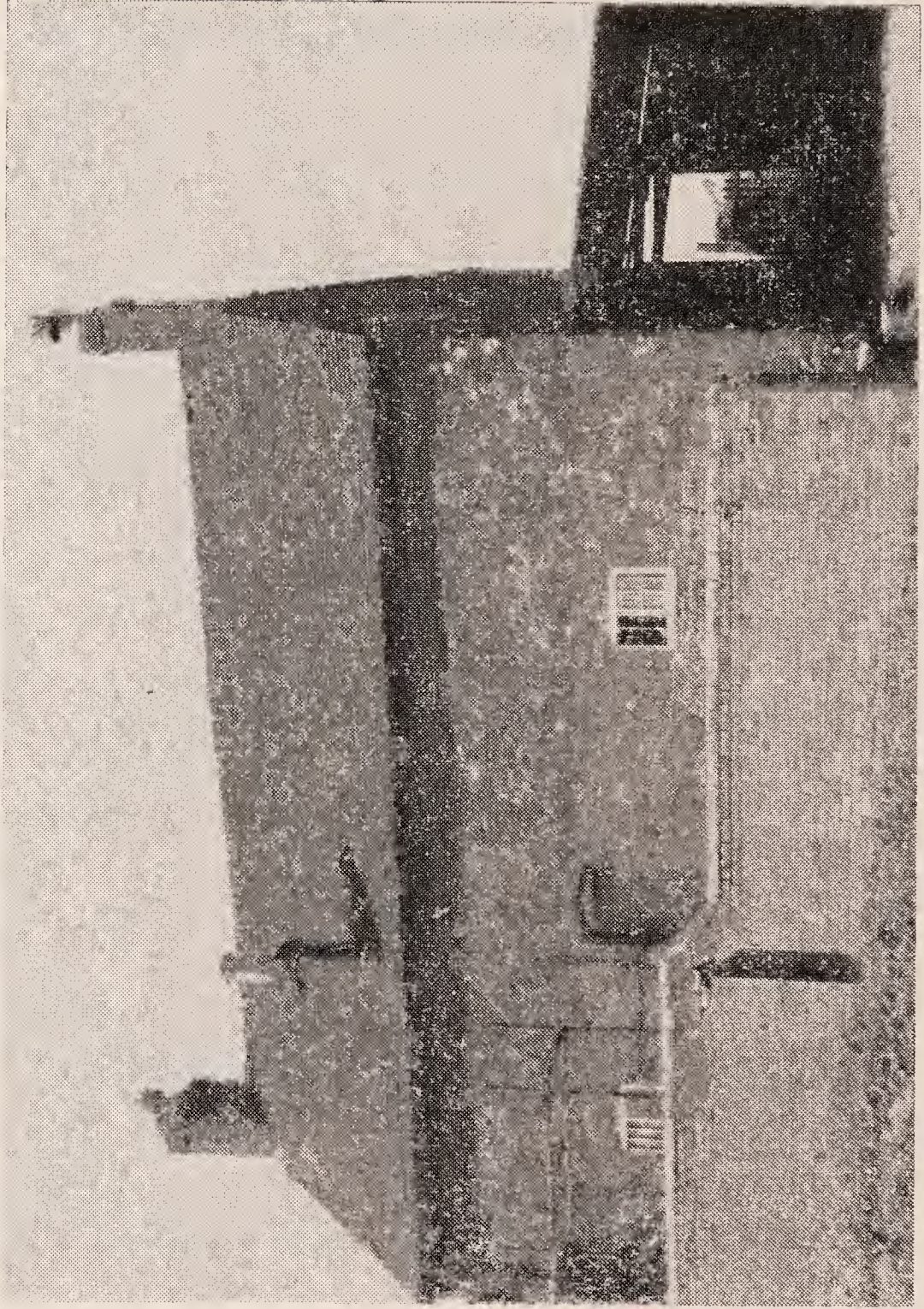
of the

Medical Officer of Health

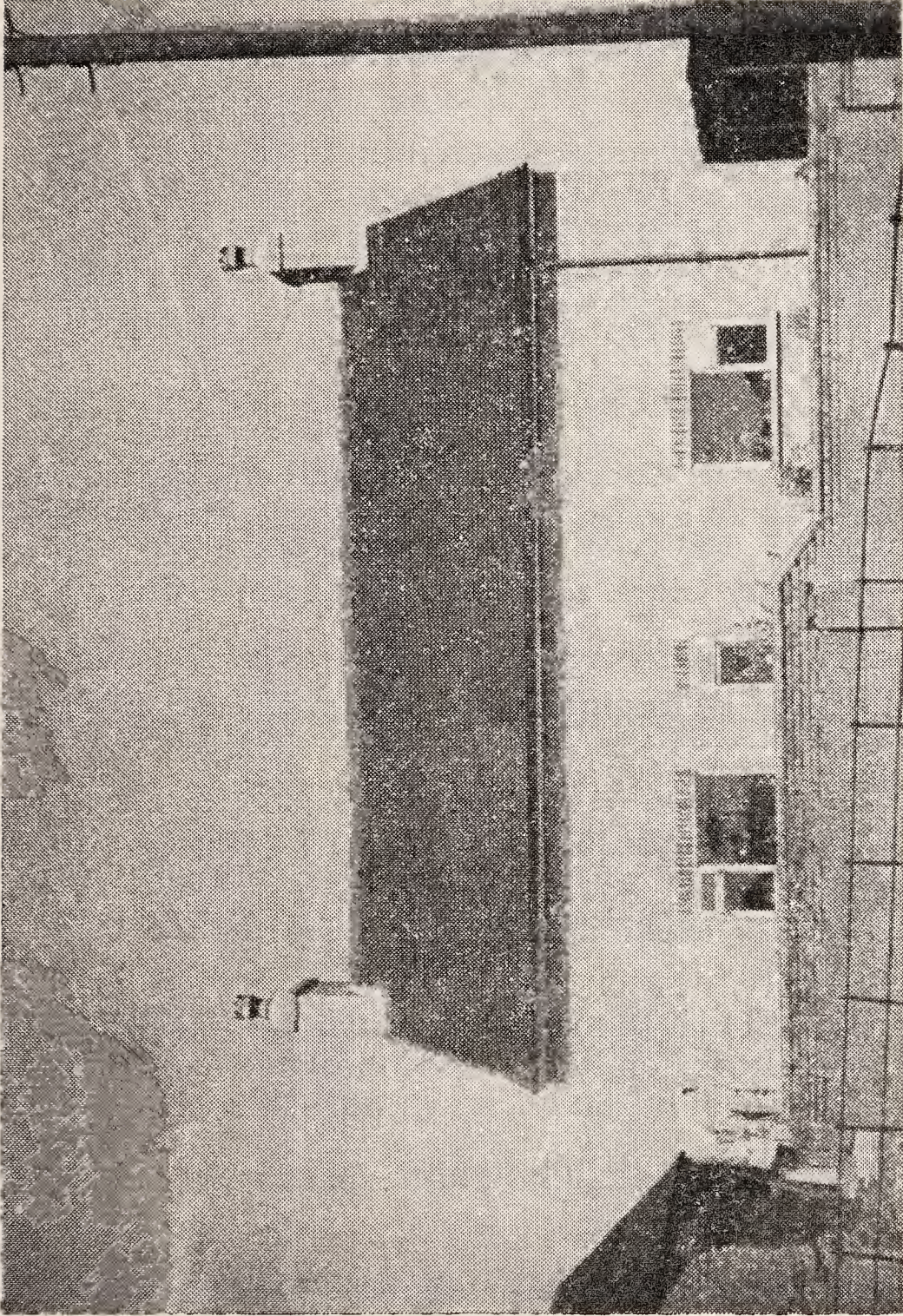
and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1960



Dormer Cottage, Bushton Lane, Tutbury—before improvement



The same house—after improvement

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor A. J. WANNOP, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor C. A. THORLEY, C.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

Chairman—Councillor S. D. KNIGHT

Vice-Chairman—Councillor T. H. WARD

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Vice-Chairman—Councillor R. W. JONES

Clerk of the Council

R. E. FURNER

Deputy Clerk and Chief Financial Officer

R. B. LEA

Engineer and Surveyor

T. FRANKLAND, A.M.I.Mun.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

SHEILA M. DURKIN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. to the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils, the Uttoxeter Area Health Committee, and Assistant County M.O.H., Staffordshire)

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Assistant Public Health Inspector

S. A. GAMBLE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

M. J. JOHNSON

Clerk

Mrs. Y. SIMPSON

To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Tutbury Rural District for the year 1960. It has been drafted in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/61, dated 31st January, 1961.

The first section in the report is devoted to Vital Statistics, i.e. the number of births and deaths in your district and the various rates relating to these which are required by the Minister of Health.

There is a natural tendency to skip pages of a report which contain nothing but figures until one reaches something more readable and therefore more interesting, but what can the annual compilation of the vital statistics presented in the report do—apart from giving your Medical Officer of Health a slight headache? What is the purpose of them, and to what practical use can they be put? First of all they do provide a yardstick by which the health of your district in any one year can be compared with previous years, and also with the country as a whole. Secondly, study of death rates and causes of death can lead indirectly to the conservation of human life. This may take many years to accomplish, but in preventive medicine one has to take a long-term view.

Mothers and babies are now being saved because keen observers have in the past studied vital statistics, analysed the causes of maternal and infant mortality, and initiated preventive measures.

You will see the Birth Rate in your district was somewhat lower in 1960 than in the previous 3 years, but it is very slightly lower than the national figure when adjustments have been made for age and sex. The death rate is approximately the same as last year, but below the figure for England and Wales.

Perhaps the most striking difference between the vital statistics for your district for 1960 compared with the previous year is the Infant Death Rate, i.e. the number of infant deaths expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. The figure of 21·97 is comparable with the figure for the country as a whole (22·0), but much higher than in 1959, when it was 10·45.

This rate represents 6 infant deaths in 1960 compared with 3 in 1959. In each case the babies were premature according to the international definition, i.e. weight at birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb, or less, irrespective of the estimated period of gestation.

Prematurity of the infant is responsible for a large number of still births and early neonatal deaths, but our knowledge of the aetiology of prematurity is still far from complete, so possibilities of prevention at the present time are limited. A national committee has recently investigated and reported on this question, however, and

a comprehensive programme of ante-natal and premature baby care is being planned in order to reduce the substantial loss of infant life.

The pattern of Infectious Disease in Tutbury Rural District in 1960 is rather different from that of the previous year, and is discussed in the appropriate section of the report.

A report on the health of your district for 1960 would not be complete without a comment on the Welfare Bungalow Scheme at Stretton. Reference was made to the Bungalows in the Report for 1959, but 1960 was the first complete year that the scheme was in operation.

With improved environmental hygiene and modern drugs the expectation of human life has been increased, but the years gained are often ones of increasing dependency on others. The problem therefore arises of how to give the assistance to the aged that their infirmities demand, and at the same time help to preserve their spirit of independence. A Welfare Bungalow Scheme is the answer, in many cases at any rate, for in one of these bungalows, which are specially adapted to meet the needs of the infirm, elderly people can live an independent existence with their own belongings around them, and yet have the attention of the warden if the need arises. It is gratifying to note therefore that a second Welfare Bungalow Scheme is being incorporated in the 1961 building programme for Barton-under-Needwood.

The old people to whom the bungalows in Stretton were allocated, settled down well, and are extremely happy in their new surroundings. Your Wardens, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, have carried out their duties conscientiously and in a kindly manner, the welfare of the old people being their primary concern.

Comments on the environmental hygiene of your district and the progress made with regard to housing and other aspects of public health work will be found in the section of the Report contributed by your Chief Public Health Inspector.

It remains for me to thank most sincerely your Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation and the Staff of the Public Health Department for the work they have carried out during the year. Facts and figures in a report give only a bare indication of the actual work involved. With each new piece of legislation the volume of work to be carried out in the Department increases and I greatly appreciate their patient and courteous efficiency. My thanks are due also to the Members of the Council and my fellow officials for their support and assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

SHEILA M. DURKIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population Mid 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,400
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1960						...	5,284
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£219,715
Sum represented by a penny rate to 31st March, 1960						...	£892

VITAL STATISTICS

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE BIRTHS (Factor 1.01)							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	131	131	262
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					137	136	273
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...					16.64
Adjusted Birth Rate	...	...					16.80
Illegitimate Birth Rate per cent of total							
births	...	...	...	...			4.02
STILL BIRTHS							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					3	4	7
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Births							
(live and still)	...	...	...	...			25.00
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population							0.42
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					4	2	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births							21.97
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000							
Legitimate Live Births	...	...					19.08
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000							
Illegitimate Live Births	...	...					90.9
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					4	2	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births 21.97

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
					<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...			18.13
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...				42.85
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)							Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate	...	...	...				0.00
DEATHS (Factor 1.10)	...	...	...		77	84	161
Death Rate per 1,000 Population				...			9.81
Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...				10.79

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 31, 16 being males and 15 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.92 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :

Sex	Under 26	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 to 75	76 to 85	Over 85	Total
Males	—	—	—	4	4	7	—	1	16
Females	—	—	—	2	5	7	1	—	15
Total	—	—	—	6	9	14	1	1	31

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1950 TO 1960

		Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year		Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1960	...	16.64	0.42	9.81	21.97
1959	...	17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
1958	...	18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
1957	...	17.02	0.46	7.99	18.75
1956	...	15.75	0.65	9.13	16.43
1955	...	15.97	0.46	9.03	24.59
1954	...	15.63	0.67	9.58	29.79
1953	...	15.47	0.27	9.35	43.48
1952	...	15.18	0.34	10.9	26.67
1951	...	15.5	0.34	12.14	48.46

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND 1959 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

		Rate per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Year	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Tutbury	1960	16.80	0.42	10.79	21.97
Rural Dist.	1959	18.58	0.37	10.02	10.45
England	1960	17.1	0.34	11.5	22.0
and Wales	1959	16.5	0.35	11.6	22.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1960

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10	—	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	3	8
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	15	22
Coronary disease, angina	16	13	29
Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	5
Other heart diseases	9	13	22
Other circulatory disease	1	3	4
Influenza	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	3	8
Bronchitis	7	1	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	15	20
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 161

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1960 the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows:—

Infectious Diseases	Number of Cases	Admitted to Hospital
Measles	66	—
Scarlet Fever	17	—
Whooping Cough	23	—
Acute Pneumonia	3	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
	113	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INCIDENCE IN 1960 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Disease	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Measles	66	521	7	21	79
Scarlet Fever	17	17	33	4	8
Whooping Cough	23	9	7	51	30
Acute Pneumonia	3	2	1	9	6
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	2	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	1	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	1	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	1	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The tables show that there were 66 cases of measles compared with 521 in the previous year. This reduction in incidence was expected because 1959 had been a "peak" year for the disease.

On the other hand, there was a rise in the number of notifications of whooping cough, 23 cases being notified in 1960 compared with 9 in 1959.

Whooping cough can be a grave infection, particularly in young babies, but in all young children there is a danger of serious lung damage if the attack is severe.

It is only in recent years that immunisation against Whooping Cough has become standard procedure. In most cases complete immunity results, but even if the child does receive a heavy dose of infection the disease is almost invariably modified to such an extent as to be no longer serious.

It is perhaps of significance that in 1960 the majority of cases occurred between the ages of 3 and 9 years, but there were none in infants under 1 year, the protection of whom is the main object of the immunisation programme.

It is gratifying to be able to record that during the year there were no cases of poliomyelitis, food poisoning or dysentery in your District.

TUBERCULOSIS

Four new cases were notified.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 31st DECEMBER, 1960

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
65	9	32	8	114

There were no deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifteenth year in succession there were no cases of Diphtheria in your District.

In 1941 in England and Wales there were 50,797 cases of Diphtheria.

As a result of the immunisation campaign which was initiated about that time, in 1960 there were only 157 cases.

You may wonder then why we continue to urge parents to protect their children against this disease. As I explained in the Annual Report for 1959, the fact that there have been no cases in our particular locality does not mean that the germ does not exist. Apart from the immunity of the individual, the immunity of a community as a whole depends on the percentage of protected persons in it.

What I mean is well illustrated by a small outbreak of the disease which occurred in September of the year under review not very far from our boundary. A child died from Diphtheria and other members of the family contracted the disease. None of them had been immunised.

Fortunately a large outbreak did not ensue owing to the fact that a fair proportion of the population had been protected by immunisation.

A tragedy such as this, however, serves to remind us that Diphtheria is not entirely a disease of the past. It still constitutes a grave danger to the unprotected.

In November a campaign was launched in the schools to remind parents of the dangers of Diphtheria, and offering protection to every child. The response was good.

Although the campaign continued into 1961 the figures in the table below give some indication of the response up to the end of 1960.

		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	TOTAL
Primary Doses	...	153	115	56	324
Booster Doses	...	—	21	298	319

I append for your information a table giving the figures for immunisation against Diphtheria for the past five years.

Year	Primary Doses	Booster Doses
1960	324	319
1959	205	81
1958	187	98
1957	102	124
1956	197	124

WHOOPING COUGH

23 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Tutbury Rural District in 1960.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

204 children received protection against Whooping Cough in 1960, and of these 15 received booster doses.

Given by Staff at Infant Welfare Centres	...	130
Given by General Practitioners	... ..	74

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations carried out in 1960.

		0-14 years	Over 15 years	Total
Primary Vaccinations	...	26	5	31
Re-Vaccination	... ..	2	11	13

Year	Primary	Re-vaccination
1960	31	13
1959	64	21
1958	91	19
1957	83	40
1956	75	20

The number of vaccinations carried out in 1960 is alarmingly low as will be seen from the above table.

The occurrence of a case of Smallpox in this age of air travel is not without the bounds of possibility even in this District. Protection against Smallpox is apt to be forgotten about even by parents who faithfully arrange for their children to have all the other protective procedures.

They must be reminded that Smallpox Vaccination is also important, and that it is much better to be protected in infancy than to have to be vaccinated for the first time in adult life.

POLIOMYELITIS

During 1960 there were no cases of polio in your District.

Under the arrangements made by Staffordshire County Council in their scheme for immunisation and vaccination, protection against poliomyelitis continued to be offered throughout the year to a large section of the population, which included a further extension up to 40 years of age.

About 95% of the children and young people who had received their primary course of injections in 1959, were given their third injections in 1960, either by their general practitioners or at special sessions held in schools and welfare clinics, or at evening sessions.

During the year 1,268 children and adults had completed a primary course of injections, and 2,944 had received their third.

Year	Primary Doses	Booster Doses
1960	1,268	2,944
1959	2,162	1,225

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1960.

Satisfactory progress has been maintained in all branches of the work carried out by the Department.

The number of houses improved with the assistance of grants has almost doubled the average annual figure in the years since 1953, no doubt as a result of the Standard Grant Scheme. The figure is, however, still lamentably low when considered against the number of houses which have still to be improved and provided with modern amenities. It is to be hoped that there will be a better response from owners of such houses within the next few years as otherwise the introduction of legislation to compel the improvement of houses will, in my opinion be inevitable.

Photographs showing "before and after treatment" of a typical improved house are displayed on pages 2 and 3. and details of the work and costs involved are given on pages 23 and 24.

The administration of the refuse collection service has been extremely difficult in the year under review, largely due to labour problems. Some idea of the problem will be shown by the fact that a total of 27 men were employed during the year to fill an establishment of 16, whilst the total loss of working days due to absenteeism, sickness, holidays, and delay in replacing men who left or were dismissed, averaged 11.5% over the twelve months. At one critical stage in the latter part of the year the deficiency was 5 men, or almost 30%, over a period of several weeks.

Despite this, however, the collection period rarely exceeded the usual fourteen days, although naturally maintenance and improvement works at the Depot had to be delayed. The purchase of a tractor and trailer for the work of levelling and covering the tips was undoubtedly the principal factor in being able to maintain this collection standard. This equipment with one driver does the work which previously occupied 12—14 men and 3 vehicles for 1½—2 days per week, and I have every confidence that once the labour problem can be solved, a reduction to perhaps a 10 or 11-day collection can be effected. Salvage receipts, full details of which are given in the body of the Report, are most encouraging, and show an increase of over £1,000 compared with the previous year. This increase is largely due to the use of a baling machine for waste food tins which was installed in February and the enhanced price which can be obtained for baled as opposed to loose tins.

Apart from the actual money received, there is a less obvious but nevertheless significant advantage to the Council in the saving of tipping space, and the better consolidation of the refuse tips due to the extraction of this material from the refuse.

As required by Section III of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, the Official Report on the slaughtering facilities within the District was prepared and submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in August recommending him to fix the 1st January, 1962, as the date for the Construction Regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses in the District. Work on one slaughterhouse has commenced whilst plans are being prepared for the necessary structural alterations at a second.

I should like to conclude these introductory remarks by recording my appreciation for the excellent support and co-operation which I have received from both the Chairman and Members of the Council and the Staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

Tutbury Parish is supplied from a well and reservoir by the Rural District Council, the water being chlorinated prior to storage in the reservoir.

Regular samples are taken for bacteriological and chemical examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the County Analyst respectively. All samples were found to be satisfactory, but the following figures show the water to be very hard:

Total Hardness as CaCO_3	592.0 parts per million
Permanent Hardness as CaCO_3	304.0 parts per million
Temporary Hardness as CaCO_3	288.0 parts per million

Frequent tests are also made to ensure that the chlorine dosage is maintained at a satisfactory level.

The negotiations between the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and the Council for the amalgamation of the Tutbury supply with the Company's undertaking were concluded during the year, the effective date for the amalgamation being 1st April, 1961.

The number of houses in the Rural District and the estimated population supplied with water from public mains is as follows:

Parish	No. of Houses	Estimated Population
Anslow	114	369
Barton-under-Needwood ...	729	2369
Branston	773	2512
Dunstall	80	260
Hanbury	114	369
Outwoods	725	2356
Rolleston	628	2041
Stretton	727	2362
Tatenhill	124	402
Tutbury	801	2603
Wychnor	5	16
Yoxall	215	373
Total	<hr/> 5035 <hr/>	<hr/> 16032 <hr/>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at Yoxall and the modernisation and extension of the existing plant at Barton-under-Needwood were completed during the year.

The Council are responsible for connecting to the new sewer at Yoxall those premises which were connected to the old system, and the supervision of this work has been handled by this Department.

14 connections involving 44 premises were carried out by the Contractors responsible for the execution of the main scheme, under the terms of the contract. As the company asked to be released from the contract in respect of the remaining houses, however, arrangements were made with a local building contractor to complete this work. 11 connections involving 20 premises were made by him at a total cost of £318, an average of approximately £29 per connection or £16 per house.

14 connections involving 18 premises have also been made by owners of properties which were not connected to the old system, as a result of informal notices requiring this work to be done.

Sewerage and sewage disposal schemes for Hanbury and the village of Rangemore in Tatenhill Parish were prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The fortnightly collection of household refuse from all premises and the weekly collection of nightsoil for approximately 600 premises with pail closets has continued satisfactorily during the year. In addition 109 privately-owned and 55 Council-owned cesspools were emptied.

Household refuse is tipped crude at three tips in the District and is covered each week with boiler ash obtained from breweries in Burton-upon-Trent. Considerable saving in time and costs has been effected by the use of a Ferguson "35" Tractor and Trailer for the levelling and covering of the tips, and as stated in my introductory remarks, a reduction in the collection period can confidently be anticipated once the difficulties with labour have been solved.

Regular rodent and other pest control is maintained as a matter of routine. The treatment with insecticidal powder has been made much more effective by the purchase of a pressurised powder blower.

Nightsoil is composted with straw in lagoons sited on a completed refuse tip in Outwoods. This is a very satisfactory method of disposal and produces a high grade manure free from pathogenic organisms.

Cesspool sludge is dried in shallow pan type lagoons sited on the same refuse tip; the dried sludge being skimmed off and burnt.

Salvage receipts rose to the highest figure ever recorded, thanks mainly to the purchase and installation of a machine for baling the waste food tins. The average weekly figure of over 2 tons of these tins is very satisfactory especially bearing in mind the rural character of a large part of the District.

Full details are given in the table below.

	1960						1959					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	90	4	2	315	15	9	61	4	1	214	4	10
Scrap Metals ...	25	8	0	469	1	6	27	19	3	318	15	1
Textiles etc. ...	7	2	0	101	2	6	3	13	2	58	17	1
Scrap Food Tins	117	3	0	929	7	7	74	15	2	143	4	3
	239	17	2	1815	7	4	167	13	0	735	1	3

CONVERSIONS

17 pan closets have been abolished and water closets substituted during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

During the year complaints were received from residents in Tutbury regarding emissions of soot and smoke from an industrial boiler chimney. These complaints were investigated and upon inspection of the plant concerned—a vertical boiler with automatic underfeed stoking—it was found that the forced draught and fuel controls were not set correctly, also the firebars had been allowed to become badly clinkered. The correction of these faults immediately stopped the emissions of smoke and soot. However the basic cause of the trouble appeared to be lack of a trained boiler operative and the Management agreed to exercise greater supervision in the future.

CAMPING SITES

The privately-owned caravan site at Rolleston-on-Dove continues to be conducted very satisfactorily.

The site has now been extended to accommodate 53 caravans and an additional sanitary block has been provided at the lower end of the site.

The effect of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, which came into force on 29th August, on both this caravan site and the 18 individual sites in the District was considered by the Public

Health and General Purposes and the Plans and Planning Committees. A policy in accordance with the requirements of the Act will be formulated in the early part of next year, after consultations with the appropriate Committee of the County Council.

SWIMMING BATHS

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately-owned open air pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

DISINFECTIONS

A number of library books were disinfected after being used by patients suffering from infectious diseases.

HOUSING

New Housing Accommodation

During the year 139 private enterprise houses and 8 Council houses were completed and occupied.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were received in respect of 19 properties, 13 of these being owner-occupied houses.

Details of grants under previous legislation—now referred to as Discretionary Grants—are as follows :

	No. of Appli- cations	No. refused	Total cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No. of Owner Occupier Houses	No. of Ten- anted Houses
1953-60	183	2	£88,609	£43,382	£484	£237	79	104
1960	27	0	£18,917	£7,142	£701	£264	12	15

For several years now I have reported on the numbers of houses improved with the assistance of grants. Unfortunately such tabulations give little idea of the actual work involved, and I have therefore taken the opportunity this year of including in the Report photographs of a typical example of the improvements carried out to a cottage situated in an isolated part of the District—Dormer Cottage, Bushton Lane, Tutbury, owned and occupied by Mrs. Ashwell.

Whilst the cottage was structurally sound and in a reasonable state of repair it lacked modern amenities, neither public water mains nor sewers being available.

The natural lighting and ventilation was poor throughout, the well water had been sampled and found to be unfit for drinking. The sanitary convenience consisted of a pan closet and waste water from the sink discharged into land drains with an unknown outfall.

Certain repairs were required in the way of repointing to the brickwork, renewal of eaves gutters and downspouts and external painting.

As a result of consultations with the owner and the approval of the scheme by the Council the following work was ultimately carried out, *viz.* the conversion of a bedroom into a bathroom together with the associated plumbing and drainage work including a small sewage disposal plant, hot water being supplied from a back boiler; a new sink and floor were provided in the kitchen and larger windows to improve the natural lighting and ventilation; the provision of a proper cover for the well and the installation of an electric pump, chlorinator plant, and storage tank.

The exterior elevations were cement rendered and the eaves gutters and downspouts were renewed.

Messrs. Jones Bros., of Burton-upon-Trent, submitted the lowest tender amounting to £1,428, and £948 was approved as being properly ascribable for purposes of grant to the execution of the improvement works and a maximum grant of £400 was approved.

Slum Clearance

When the Slum Clearance Programme was prepared in 1955 it was hoped to complete the work by December, 1960.

Whilst all the original houses in the Programme have not yet been dealt with, the actual number of houses dealt with falls short of the target figure by only three, as the following table shows:—

Number of dwellings in original Programme	...	...	188
Number of dwellings added	...	...	49
			<hr/> 237 <hr/>

Number of dwellings dealt with or in respect of which action has been commenced	...	...	185
Number to be dealt with from inspection stage	...	...	52

The following table gives details of both the year's work and the progress made since 1955.

	No. of Houses Demolished or Closed	No. Reported to Committee
1960	25	25
1955-60	123	185

The Council are to be congratulated on this achievement and the future work of preparing and dealing with a Supplementary Programme can be faced with confidence.

Rent Act, 1957

1 application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, an undertaking being given by the landlord in respect of the defects.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The dairies of the district have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean condition.

Food Shops(i) *Number of Food Premises*

Cafés	3
Factory Canteens	6
Ice Cream Vendors	57
Butchers' Shops	9
Bakeries	1
Fish and Chip Shops	2
Other Food Premises, including Inns, etc. ...	91

(ii) *Registration of Food Premises*

Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 70

(iii) *Licences under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949*

(a) Dealers	13
(b) Supplementary	15

(iv) *Inspection of Food Premises*

Number of Inspections 165

(v) *Disposal of Condemned Food*

The condemned food consisting of tinned commodities was buried on refuse tips.

(vi) *Special Examination of Food Consignments*

No special examinations were necessary.

(vii) *Ice Cream Samples*

56 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Analysis. The results were :

Grade I	38
Grade II	18

Meat

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the district and 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered has been maintained. Full details are as follows :

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ...	474	12	1235	381
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	—	9	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	4.2	—	0.9	2.1
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.5	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis—</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

Tinned Food

4 cwt. 1qr. 20lb. of tinned food was condemned as unfit for human consumption, and buried under supervision on the refuse tips.

RODENT CONTROL

This service was continued successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the work done in the year is as follows :

		Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	Business	Total
No. of Properties inspected		23	164	21	17	225
No. of Inspections	...	146	642	65	139	992
No. of Properties found to be infested	... ..	15	144	15	13	187
No. of Properties treated	...	15	144	15	13	187

In addition the sewers received their annual tests and treatments as follows :

Parish			Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Tutbury	...	...	25	13
Outwoods	...	...	17	3
Rolleston	...	...	16	2
Barton ...	...	...	17	—
Branston	...	...	10	—
Stretton	...	...	17	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The above Act affects all shops where there are employees and routine inspections are carried out. No serious infringements were found during the year.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

No further tests of existing underground petrol storage tanks, as recommended by the Model Code, have been required during the year.

2 new applications for a licence to store petroleum spirit were received, bringing the total of licences to 46.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Premises				No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	...	...	...	44	29
Non-Mechanical		...	...	15	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	59	37
No. of Outworkers on list			...	1	—

All premises were found to be satisfactory.

